The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. I, NO 11

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1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
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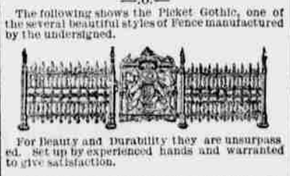

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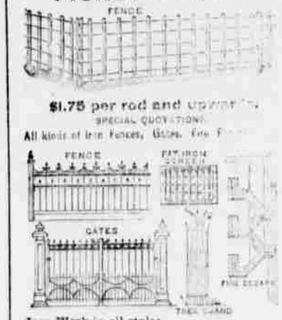

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Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.
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QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY
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CURES ALL HUMORS,
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Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free.
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SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING WONDERFUL!
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To bathe the baby's gums while teething, relieving all inflammation, swelling and pain.
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A good many night's rest by not having Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, for it gives baby comfort and sleep without stupefying or injuring it. No opiates. No constipation.
Sold at Kleim's drug store, general agent for Dr. Hand's remedies for children. Laboratory at Scranton, Pa. dec4eow

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a single one of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
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SELECT STORY.

THE MYSTERIOUS FORGERY.

It was a bleak October morning, and Mr. Walter Crump, cashier to the firm of Messrs. Livesey & Mason, quickened his pace as he made his way along Throgmorton St., to the scene of his daily toil. It was not that he feared to be late that Mr. Crump was walking fast. During all the forty years that he had sat on a high stool from 10 to 5 Mr. Crump had never been known to be late for his work. A more methodical, careful man never hung over a ledger or balanced a cash-book.

At length he reached the well-known staircase, opened the office door, and stood still for a moment in surprise. Young Carter, the assistant bookkeeper, was there before him, already at his work. Mr. Crump smiled grimly.

"So you've made a beginning, young man," he said. "Well, we'll see."

Carter's face flushed a little as he bade the older man good-morning. The fact was that Crump, who had married rather late in life, had a bright eyed daughter named Annie, with whom Robert Carter had fallen very much in love. It was only on the preceding evening that things had come to a crisis, and, somewhat to the young man's surprise, Mr. Crump had rejected the proposed engagement. He did not like young Carter. He did not approve of the young fellow's fashionably cut collars, nor of his scarf-pin, nor of his cane. Such things Mr. Crump considered were the signs of a frivolous disposition and unsteady habits. Nor did Mr. Crump approve of the snatches of comic songs which Carter was continually humming. He suspected that the young man frequented music halls, and spent more money on cheap cigars, novels and outings than was proper for one in his position. Besides, Mr Robert Carter was usually the last of all the clerks to make his appearance in the morning, and this was, in Mr. Crump's eyes, a very bad sign. It was plain to the old man that Carter was not making an attempt to earn his good opinion.

"Time will show—time will show," said Mr. Crump, in rather an aggravating way, as he changed his coat, opened his desk, unlocked his safe, and set about his work.

Soon the other clerks began to arrive, and then came Mr. Mason, the acting partner, a tall, pale man, with long black whiskers. Mr. Livesey, the senior partner, only came to the office twice a week, to examine the bank book and see how things were going on. Mr. Mason opened the letters, and soon appeared at Mr. Crump's desk with a small sheaf of them in his hand. These were letters in response to which small sums of money had to be sent, and it belonged to Mr. Crump to attend to them, for he had authority to sign checks for the firm for sums up to five pounds.

Mr. Crump first made a list of the payments he had to make and then went to his safe for his check-book. As he opened it to write the first check he was surprised to find that the counterfoil belonging to the last check which had been taken from the book was not filled up. He could hardly believe his eyes. Never in all his life had he written a check without first filling up the counterfoil with particulars of the amount, the date, and the person to whom the check was sent. But his surprise was changed to dismay when he took out his cash-book and found that he had only drawn nine checks the day before, the counterfoils of which were all properly filled up, whereas a tenth check had been torn out of the book.

For a moment he sat as if stunned. Could any one have stolen the blank check? He always kept the key of his safe on his own bunch: but it was just possible that some one might have got hold of the key, taken an impression of it in wax, and had a false key made. He had heard of such things. He leaned his head on his hands and tried to think. When had he closed the safe last night? About 4 in the afternoon, before anybody had left the office for the day; for he remembered that he had been sent to the docks about 4 o'clock with some documents for a ship that was about to sail, and that when he got back at half-past 6 everybody had left, and the place was in darkness.

If the blank check had been stolen, the theft must have been committed last night—or this morning? Could the safe have been opened before his arrival? He remembered Carter's unusually early appearance, and threw a suspicious glance at the young man.

Then a simpler solution of the matter occured to him. It was very possible, that in tearing out the last check he had drawn the day before, he had torn out two by mistake, folded them up, and sent them off together. This would, of course, account for the appearance of the check-book. He determined to write at once to Marshall & Company, merchants in Liverpool, to whom he had sent his last check, and ask whether a blank check had not been sent to them by mistake.

Then the question arose—should he mention the circumstances to Mr. Mason? On consideration Mr. Crump thought it was not necessary to do so. Mr. Mason was rather a hard man to deal with, and a confession would ruin the character for carefulness which the cashier had so long enjoyed. And he fully expected that in two days at most he would get a letter from Liverpool enclosing the slip of paper which had cost him so much anxiety.

The next day was Tuesday: and according to his invariable custom on that day of the week, Mr. Livesey made his appearance in the office. Business had not long commenced, when everybody in the establishment was aware that something unusual had happened. Mr. Mason was closeted with his partner for a few minutes, and then went hurriedly out of the office, returning shortly afterward with Mr. Jeffreys, the manager of the London and Lancashire Bank, at which the firm kept their account.

Then Mr. Jeffreys left, and came back accompanied by one of his cashiers. Then a bell was rung and Mr. Crump was sent for.

With a beating heart and a cold sweat on his brow the cashier obeyed the summons.

"Bring your check-book, Mr. Crump," said the senior partner.

This was done, and a tall man, whom Mr. Crump had not noticed up to that time, stepped up to the table and glanced at the check-book along with Mr. Livesey.

"I thought so," exclaimed the old gentleman. "Here's the place from which the check was taken. Here is the counterfoil. The numbers correspond. What made you do it, Crump? You are the last man in the world from whom I would have expected such conduct."

"Do what, sir?" faintly uttered Mr. Crump.

"Do what!" echoed his employer with a contemptuous smile. "Who did you get to do this little bit of work for you?"

As he spoke Mr. Levesey tossed a check across the table. Mr. Crump took it up and read: "The London and Lancashire Bank. Pap Jos. Beckman Esq., or order, three thousand one hundred and seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings.—Livesey and Mason."

He looked up bewildered. The tall man in the frock-coat watched him narrowly.

"Who is this Beckman?" asked Mr. Livesey.

"I don't know, sir."

"You don't know? You see that the check has come from your book?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you give it to any one?"

"No, sir."

"Did you miss it?"

"Yes sir. I missed it yesterday: and I wrote to Messrs. Marshall, to whom I had sent the one before that, thinking that I had torn out two by mistake."

"That rather points to his innocence," whispered Mr. Livesey to the tall man at his elbow.

"I may be only a clever plant, sir," returned the other.

"You did not put that letter among the others to be copied in the letter-book," put in Mr. Mason.

Crump hung his head.

"Is the check—" he began, after a pause.

"Of course it is forged," answered Mr. Livesey.

"And was it paid?"

"Yes: it was paid yesterday."

Mr. Crump shuddered took a long breath, and waited.

"Now Crump, you had better make a clean breast of it," said Mr. Livesey after a moment's silence. "Tell us who this man Beckman is: tell us where the money has gone—it can't be all spent already—and it will be none the worse for you."

Mr. Crump felt a choking sensation in his throat; but he plucked up courage enough to say, "I have told you already, sir, that I know nothing about it. It was only yesterday morning that I noticed that a check had been taken from the book."

"Why did you not mention it?" asked Mr. Mason.

"I thought I had torn it out myself along with the one I sent to Mr. Marshall."

"But it may have been torn out by any one in the office during the day before?"

"Yes, sir," replied Crump, "I don't see how any one could have got at the book, for I am very careful; but it is possible."

"The thief has probably got a professional forger to copy the signature from an old letter," said Mr. Mason, taking up the slip of paper. "It is bautifully imitated. I would not have detected it myself."

"It is plain that the thief must have been some one in the office, though probably he had an accomplice outside," said Mr. Jeffreys. "A stranger would not have known that the firm had so large a balance at the moment. Is there any one of your fellow-clerks whom you may think may have had a hand in it?" he added, turning to the cashier.

"No, sir."

"Is there any one who keeps loose company, or any one who is in the habit of spending too much money?"

Mr. Crump thought of Carter, and hesitated for a moment.

"Speak, sir, if you are wise," said Mr. Livesey sternly.

"I have sometimes thought that Mr. Carter spent a good deal on dress, and so on; but not more than many young men," replied Mr. Crump. But as he spoke he suddenly remembered Robert Carter's unusual early appearance on the preceding morning, and a suspicion arose in his mind. Without intending it he allowed his thoughts to appear in his face, so that his protest—"I know nothing whatever against Mr. Carter"—had but little effect.

Crump was sent back to his desk, and Carter was sent for. He came back to the clerk's room in a state of great indignation, having strenuously denied any knowledge whatever of the forgery. The result of a consultation between the bank manager and the partners was that, as Crump could not account for the loss of the check, he had probably stolen it: and that, although there was not evidence enough to prosecute him, he must be dismissed at once. As to Carter they determined to allow him to remain where he was, and keep a close watch on his proceedings.

Poor Walter Crump went home that day like one in a dream. He was dismissed as the accomplice of a forger! And he could not say that in the circumstances, he had been treated unjustly. The check had been intrusted to him, and he had lost it. It was, apparently, at least, his fault that the crime had been committed. He almost wondered that he had not been sent to prison.

When he reached his own house he sat down in front of the fire without speaking, and even his favorite daughter, Annie, could not make him say what troubled him. How could he tell his children that he, their father, had been dismissed from his situation on suspicion of having robbed his employers of £3,000?

About 8 o'clock in the evening a knock came to the old man's door. It was Robert Carter. Crump started to his feet in indignation. Was this fellow, whom he suspected to be the real criminal, to come and gloat over him in his misery?

But before he could speak Carter had come into the room and held out his hand:

"I came to tell you, Mr. Crump," said he, "how sorry we all are in the office about this. None of us believe you had anything to do with, it of course, it will all come out, likely in a day or two."

The old man stared at him for a minute or two without speaking and without taking Carter's hand.

"Begone, sir!" he cried at last. "How dare you come here to insult me with your sympathy? You! I fancy you are the one who knows most about it."

Annie turned from one to the other with bewildered, terrified looks. Fortunately she was the only other one of the family in the room.

"What is it, father?" she cried, clasping her hands. "What is it you say Robert knows more about than any one else? Oh, tell me what has happened?"

"Go to your room, girl," said her father, sternly. "There is trouble enough without your meddling in it. Stop," he continued, as the girl slowly left the room. "You see that young man. I forbid you to see him, to write to him, to receive any letters from him. He—you will know soon enough."

"What, sir!" cried Carter, his eyes blazing with indignation. "Do you say that I—that I took the check? Why, it was an impossibility, even if I had wished to do such a thing."

"Leave my house, sir!" was the old man's reply, as he reseated himself in his chair. He had by this time persuaded himself that in some unguarded moment he had left his key in the safe, that Carter had taken an impression of it and had a false key made, and that he had got some clever forger to imitatate the firm's signature. But he knew that no one would believe him, that appearances were all against him, and that it would be impossible for him now even to earn his bread. He looked upon Carter as the man who had ruined him, and in his misery and unreasonableness he fancied that one of the young man's objects was to throw suspicion upon him, to reduce him to poverty and make it impossible for him to refuse to accept as Annie's husband. But in this the old man determined he would never yield.

Carter protested once more against the injustice of the cashier's suspicions, and then left the room. At the street door he met Annie, who was waiting for him.

"Oh, Robert," she exclaimed in a low voice, "tell me what has happened."

"Somebody at the office has forged a check for three thousand pounds and more," he replied. "It had been taken from your father's book, and—and—he fancies I took it—I, who had nothing to do with his safe whatever."

"And do they imagine it was ——"

Robert was silent.

"And you came here to say you didn't believe it? Oh, how good of you!"

"But he thinks I am the thief. You don't, Annie?"

"No, Robert: I am sure of that. Only, I can't see you so long as my father——"

Robert's only answer to this was a sigh, and with a hurried good-by the lovers parted.

* * * * * *

Weeks and months went by, and the mystery of the forged check remained unsolved. Mr. Livesey insisted that the firm should bear the loss of the £3,000, which Mr. Mason thought the bank ought to repay, as they were legally responsible for the money.

"No," said the old gentleman, "they may be legally responsible, but I don't see that they ought to suffer. The check itself was in our hands, and we allowed a thief to get hold of it. The bank did all they could. The forged signature is so like yours that no one could tell the difference; and the bank cashier tells me that the man who cashed it showed him letters addressed to himself as 'Joseph Beckman' (the name on the check), and showed him his card, saying that he was a solicitor. Of course he wasn't. The thing has been most cleverly planned, and I am quite at a loss to think who put that poor fellow Crump up to it; but it seems to me we can't let the bank suffer. We could not afford to let it be known we had done so. No other bank would keep our account."

Of course poor Walter Crump could not find another situation, though he would have been glad to take the lowest place in an office. The wolf came to his door in earnest. Annie, who had a situation in a boarding school was the chief support of the family; and the poor girl was pale and thin from long hours and scanty meals.

It was about five months after the day when the cashier was dismissed in disgrace that one day Mr. Mason left his office at half-past 1, his usual hour for going out to lunch. Half-past 1 was also the time when it was Robert Carter's turn to go out for half an hour; and Mr. Mason had hardly had time to reach the street when the young man left his desk, went into Mr. Mason's room, entered a small closet in which a wash-hand basin was fitted up, and proceeded to wash his hands. This was a high misdemeanor, especially as accomodation was provided for clerks in another part of the building, but Mr. Robert Carter preferred Mr. Mason's closet, and always used it when he had a chance of doing so.

On this occasion, however, he had barely begun his ablutions when he heard the outer door of the office slam, and then he heard some one, whom he judged to be his employer, come into the room.

Fortunately the door of the closet was nearly closed, so that the young man was invisible to any one in the centre of the room.

"He has only come back for his umbrella," said Robert to himself; "there is no need for my moving. If I keep quiet he will be gone in a minute. No! Some one else has come in with him. What shall I do?"

Mr. Mason had already closed the double doors which led from his room to the outer office, and Carter was screwing up his courage to the point of confessing his presence, when the first words spoken by the stranger fell upon his ear, and made him stand as stiff as a stone.

"You can take your choice, as I said in my letter. Hand me over another hundred or I'll split. What's one seventy-two out of three thousand? I had all the risk, and you—"

"Silence—will you?" hissed out Mr. Mason, in an angry whisper. I can't give you a hundred pounds, for I havn't got it. But I will give you fifty next month. After that you can 'split' if you like, for you shall get no more out of me. Anything would be better than living as slave to a man like you."

"Hand over the fifty, then," said the other after a pause; and then there was a slight rustle of bank-notes.

"You had better leave the country," said Mr. Mason in a low tone. "The bank cashier who cashed the check might meet you in the street."

"I'll take care of that," replied the stranger; and after a few more words had passed the two men left the office.

All this time Carter had been standing half paralyzed, first by fear of discovery and then by astonishment. But he understood this much, that this stranger was the man who had cashed the forged check under the name of Beckman; that Mr. Mason knew it, and so far from denouncing him to the police was giving him money to hold his tongue. Yes; and more than this the stranger was threatening to "split" upon Mr. Mason!

What it could all mean Carter could not comprehend; but he saw one thing plainly enough. The important point was to find ont who this man was, and where he lived. In a moment Carter ran out of the room, seized his hat, and rushed down stairs.

He was just in time. Mr. Mason was leaving the foot of the stairs, going up the street, while a well-dressed man, who had evidently just parted from him, was walking rapidly in the opposite direction. Carter followed the stranger to the Mansion House, and saw him take a Bayswater omnibus. This suited Carter exactly. He went round to the front of the vehicle and got up beside the driver. Then he clambered along the roof and seated himself above the door.

At the Holborn Restaurant the man whom he was following got out and stopped to refresh himself, while Carter waited patiently outside. At last he reappeared, and Carter quietly followed him down Holborn, up Gray's Inn Road and into a dingy street in the neighborhood of King's Cross. Here the pretended solicitor stopped at a door, which he opened with a latch-key.

"Ah!" said Carter to himself, "I have you now!"

He waited a few moments, and then knocked at the door.

It was answered by a dirty, slip-shod girl.

"Does Mr. Williamson live here?" inquired the young man.

"No, he doesn't."

"Wasn't that Mr. Williamson who came in just now—Mr. Williamson, of Peterborough?"

"No, it wasn't. That was our first-floor, Mr. Cromer. You've made a mistake."

"So I have. Beg pardon, I'm sure"—and Carter turned away.

From King's Cross he went straight to Scotland Yard and narrated his experiences. That night Mr. Livesey received a visit which caused him some surprise—and so did Mr. Cromer. No sooner was the latter gentleman in the hands of the police than he confessed the whole matter.

Mr. Mason had known Cromer, who was a scoundrel with a respectable appearance and a plausible manner, for some time, and had selected him to be his tool. He had sent poor Crump to the docks on the afternoon before the morning when the check was missed; he had come back to the office after the clerks were gone, and had then opened Crump's safe with his own key and abstracted the blank check. This check he had himself filled up and signed with the firm's signature in the usual way, so there was little wonder that the cashier at the bank paid it without any suspicion. He had no doubt, calculated that

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

Congressman Storm very properly voted against the River and Harbor bill, which is a gigantic steal.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son, Monday, the 17th inst. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the event.

Ex-President Arthur has improved in health very much within the past few days. His physicians think he will be able to ride out in a few days.

Primary Election Law.

JUDGE PAXSON GIVES ITS FIRST OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court on Monday handed down a decision in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Attorney General vs. John Leonard, commissioner of Schuylkill County. The opinion is by Judge Paxson and affords the first important judicial interpreation by the Supreme Court of the Primary Election law of 1881. The proceeding was a writ of quo warranto by the Commonwealth to test the right of Leonard to hold his office as commissioner of Schuylkill county. It was conceded that the defendant was the Republican candidate for that office in 1884 and was duly elected by a large majority at the election of that year, that he was duly returned as elected and had entered upon his office. The Commonwealth alleged that defendant had been guilty of bribery, fraud and violation of the election laws. This the latter denied and the case was duly tried before the jury, who found for the Commonwealth, and, the Court thereupon passed a judgement of ouster against Leonard.

"The Supreme Court holds, affirming the decision of the lower court, that the primary election law is an election law within the intent of Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution, which holds that 'any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from office,' etc." Judge Paxson says: "The Constitution provides for the future as well as for the present. Hence, when it speaks of a violation of any election laws as were in force when it was adopted, it means any election law then in existence or thereafter to be passed by the Legislature which that body had a right to pass. * * * * * The argument has failed to satisfy us that the act in question is objectionable upon constitutional grounds."

"The proposition that the Legislature may not prohibit and punish frauds at primary elections and nominating conventions is certainly a novel one. The argument that it is not valid because not expressly authorized by the Constitution is unsound. The converse of the proposition is true—that is to say, the Legislature may pass such laws unless prohibited from so doing by the Constitution.

"If we were considering the Federal Constitution there would be some force in this argument, for the National Government is one of limited powers, and what is not found in the Constitution does not exist. The act in question is a perfect law so far as its validity depends upon mere form. It is complete within itself. It defines and punishes offenses of the gravest character, the existence of which has been known to every intelligent person in the State for many years, and which more than anything else has undermined and weakened our whole system of government. To say that the Legislature may not lay its hand on a public evil of such vast proportions is to say that our Government is too weak to preserve its own life. There is not a line in the Constitution which in express terms, or by any reasonable implication forbids this legislation." In reference to the claim advanced that Leonard was not a candidate, the Court holds that the word "candidate" in the Constitution is to be understood in its ordinary popular meaning, and that a man is a candidate for an office when he is seeking such office, either before a nominating convention or at the direct hands of the people.

President Cleveland's Hair.

Should President Cleveland attempt to supply the frequent demands made by importunate females in all parts of the country for locks of his hair, it would soon become necessary for him to cover his baldness with a wig. His capillary growth is naturally thin, and it is, therefore, only necessary for the White House barber to shorten the growth once each month. This fact does not deter hundreds of sentimental females from writing to him for a "lock of hair from the head of the first Democratic President in twenty-four years." Hardly a day passes that such requests are not received in the Executive mail.

A Little Rock Ark., lady wrote an endearing letter requesting a tuft of Presidential hair to be used as a setting for an old family breastpin. She said her father and three brothers voted for Cleveland and Hendricks, and in consideration of the fact she hoped the lock of hair would be forthcoming promptly.

An old lady of Indianapolis wrote several days ago that she was compelled to eke out her existence in a very precarious manner, and suggested that if the President would cause his barber to forward to her all the hair cut from his head, she would manufacture it into Cleveland charms, and sell them to gentlemen to wear on their watch chains. This, she explained, would add greatly to her income as well as to the President's popularity.

A young lady of Syracuse wanted a lock of the President's hair to entwine with a lock of her own in a locket which was worn by her grandmother forty years ago. She described herself as a vivacious blonde, 18 years of age, and still unmarried. Several of the letters enclosed locks of hair from the heads of writers in exchange for Presidental locks, and the missives in some cases are written in very romantic style. The most novel request of all was received soon after the President's inauguration. It was addressed to the White House steward by an old lady of Richmond, Va., who asked that enough of "the President's cast-off hair" be sent by the barber to stuff a pincushion made of silk taken from an old United States flag. It was her purpose to raffle the cushion at a church fair for the benefit of a poor Methodist congregation.—*Newark News.*

Bishop Rulison on Socialism.

Bishop Rulison recently preached a sermon in Trinity Episcopal church at South Bethlehem, the concluding portion of which was as follows:

There ought to be a change in the popular idea of the purpose and meaning of the Church. If the Church be, as it is popularly supposed, a society of people claiming to be perfect, it is the most superfluous society on the earth. There are no such people, and if there were, they would not need such a place. A hospital is for sick, not well folk. A school is for learners, not the learned. The Church is a hospital for people who are sick and want to be well. It is a school, where we are all learners, though placed in different classes and forms, where all are striving to get for them the mind that was in Christ Jesus. Just in proportion as we have this mind the spirit of brotherhood will be developed, and we shall become one in Christ, and by reason of our unity become a mighty power in the world.

But there are powerful influences working against this spirit of true brotherhood, and they are not at all without the Church. Some of them are within. The Church itself needs to be roused and renewed, and the great world-saving spirit of brotherhood needs to be revived.

We are not obligated to denounce governments — to cry out against money-making and preach communism. So long as society exists there will continue in spite of all that can be done to get rid of them, whether by socialism, terrorism, nihilism or Brook Farm experiments.

Divide the wealth of the world equally to night, and to-morrow morning it will be unequally divided, so different are men in mental power and the ability to transact business. God has not made men equal in mental force and we cannot. Intellectual power, strong will and persevering industry will gain money and rule the world so long as the world lasts, and they ought. But they ought to rule in love. This is the teaching of Christianity. This is the law of brotherhood. But if we apply it, we shall sometimes have to stand bravely before some social and business customs that are unlovely and unfair, and cry aloud. We shall have to defy some of society's verdicts, defend some of its outcasts, shame some of its misscalled honor, and rebuke it in the name of honest manhood and in the name of God. If we shall bring order out of the chaos of modern life we must go into the empire of the discontented and proclaim the larger empire of a loving Heavenly Father, and then live ourselves in the spirit of the divine love-law, the life of a true Christian socialism. For after all is a life—not talking, nor praying, nor singing—that tells on the world. You cannot cure nihilism by proclaiming the eternity of the autocracy; you cannot cure communism by an act of congress; you cannot legislate love into human hearts nor drive hatred and discontent out of them by gifts of old clothes and remnants and Thanksgiving dinners. If the Church shall gain the love of the poor and win the respect and loyalty of skeptics and infidels, she must live in the sight of men a life of righteousness and love. She must stand forth in the breadth of the world and feel the world's wants, and realizing her mission to supply them she must show by her own life that she has passed beyond the Jewish thought of narrow neighborhood and that arms of her love are like the arms that hung upon the cross—wide open to embrace the world.

The Astors' Millions.

A GREAT FORTUNE THAT HAS BEEN ACCUMULATED IN REAL ESTATE.

The Astor Brothers of New York have quite a pretentious brick building on Broadway which looks like a banking house. It is fitted up like one. On the inside it has all the paraphernalia of screens, desks, big books and clerks, which are so common in financial establishments. On the outside of the door there are two brass signs, one bearing the name of John J. Astor the other William W. Astor. On the inside each of the brothers has a private office and plenty of clerks to do the work. This place is a singular little institution. It wears an air of repose entirely foreign to a business establishment, yet within its walls there are more transactions of importance yearly than in many a pretentious financial institution. The score or more of clerks with their big books are kept busy looking after the real estate which belongs to the Astors. It is said that this establishment collects in rentals more than a million of dollars a year. It takes as much time and attention to keep track of the property belonging to this noted family as it would to conduct an extensive banking house.

The Astors are not speculators. They do not go upon the street for business or invest money in ordinary business affairs. They confine their operations to real estate. It was the foundation of their great fortune which was left to them by the shrewd and misery old parent who made it. John Jacob Astor, the elder, was a singular old person. He labored and saved; all the money he accumulated went into land and its belongings. The most glowing business venture could not coax money out of his pocket. He believed in land and invested his fortune in it. His life was anything but a happy one, and his family don't seem to have improved much upon it. They live in good shape, that is about all. They cut no figure in the general life of the metropolis except as large property owners and purchasers. The two Astors are old men. William W. is a tall, robust, citizen near sixty, I should think. He has a round, full face, a little inclined to be red, and a sandy complexion. His brother is fully as tall, but not as stout, nor as cheerful looking. Both of them pass along the street without attracting any attention or scarcely a passing notice.

In dollars and cents they are by far the largest real estate owners in the United States. They are adding to their possessions every day. Their present ventures, are in the direction of the new property about Harlem, that is just now attracting so much attention. Next to the Vanderbilts, this is the richest family in America. How many millions they have no one seems to know, yet in 1860 it was heralded over the United States that John Jacob Astor was the richest man in the country. He had a million of dollars then. Just think of the great fortunes that have been accumulated since. The Vanderbilt estate has been built up since those days, while Astor's real estate, then valued at a million, has increased to more than a hundred millions. The fortune he left to his family is one of the very few in New York that has been kept intact and built upon by the slow increase in the value of houses and land.

What is a Legal Holiday.

A JUDGMENT ENTERED ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY HELD BY THE COURT TO BE SOUND AND VALID—HOW THAT KIND OF HOLIDAY DIFFERS FROM SUNDAY— THE DECISION A NEW ONE.

The following interesting opinion has been given by Judge Woodward in the Luzerne County Courts:

On Feb. 22 last, Washington's Birthday, a judgment was entered in the prothonotary's office against Fesco & Co. on a note dated Feb. 3, 1886. The defendants subsequently obtained a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be stricken off on the sole ground that Washington's Birthday was a legal holiday and that therefore no valid legal business could be transacted on that day. The matter was argued before Judge Woodward and Monday he handed down an opinion in which he discharges the rule and holds the entering of the judgment to be sound and valid: The opinion says:

The question now presented is a new one, and has never been passed upon by our Supreme Court, at least in any reported case. Nor, in our judgment is it sufficiently analogous to the numerous cases which have arisen under our statute in reference to the observance of Sunday, to render the authorities on that subject pertinent and decisive. The earliest English legislation on this subject may be found in the decrees of William the Conqueror, who adopted the enactments of the Anglo-Saxon kings forbidding, with certain specified exceptions, all secular pursuits on the Lord's day. Various subsequent statutes recognized Sunday not only as a holy day, but also as a *dies non juridicus*. The christian religion became the acknowledged religion of the English people, and was held by Lord Coke to be a part of the common law of England. And in this country the framers of our first constitution found the Sabbath in existence as a civil institution and recognized it as such in all their acts. In our own State the statutes of 1705, and of 22 April, 1794, forbids the execution of any legal process, or the doing of any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, under the penalty of a suit for damages in one case and a fine and imprisonment in the other.

We have called attention to these facts in reference to the Sabbath as a *dies non* for the purpose of showing that what are known as "legal holidays" bear no resemblance in their character to the Christian Sunday. These are wholly the creations of the statute law, and their effects and force must depend entirely on the legislative will, as expressed by the law making power. And in the construction of a statute, the import of which is not sufficiently clear to be unquestionable, we must be guided by those established rules of law which are uniformly accepted and acted upon by the courts of law.

Statutes may be directory or imperative. The former prescribe privileges, the latter impose duties. The former leave room for the exercise of a choice or discretion, while the latter are absolute and peremptory. The former impose no penalties, and contain no negative words, rendering null and void acts done in contravention of their mandates; the latter either punish as a penal offense all infractions of their terms, or negative and render of no validity or effect, all contracts or engagements, or actions which amount to a violation of the statute law.

Statutes are also classified as affirmative and negative statutes, and the general rule of construction applicable to this classification, seems to be that the former are merely directory, while negative words render the statutory provisions imperative.

Our statute creating legal holidays, might, it seems to us, be reasonably construed as having reference exclusively to commercial paper, its presentation and protest. The doctrine of the law as expressed in the familiar maxim, "*expressio unius exclusio alterius*" would justify such a construction. "Where a statute expressly defines what its effect shall be, other effects are, by complication excluded." Bishop on written laws §249. "When a statute assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, we must presume that all the effects intended by the law makers are stated." Perkins vs. Thornburg 10, Col., 192, "When an express definition is given in a statute, it must be generally held to include all intended, and to exclude all not intended" Bird vs. Dennison, 7 Col., 308. As exception strengthens the force of a law in cases not excepted, so according to Lord Bacon, enumeration weakens it in case not enumerated. Affirmative specifications excludes implication. *Expressum facit cessare tacitum.* See Dwarris on Statutes, 221. Whether such a construction of the Act of 2 April, 1873, would be a fair one, or not, may be questionable. But certain it is, the clause which puts the legal holiday on the same footing as Sunday, was intended to apply to commercial paper only, and to nothing else. The question presented then, is reduced to this: Does the term "legal holiday" imply an absolute *dies non juridicus*? If this question be answered in the affirmative, then are the entry of a judgement and the issuing of an execution by the Prothonotary, such judicial acts as are contrary to the statute, and therefore voidable at the suggestion of a defendant, who alleges no other equity or defense whatever.

The conclusions reached by us on both of these questions may, in view of what has already been said, be briefly stated. We look upon that portion of the statute which simply ordains the 22d of February to be a legal holiday, as directory and not imperative permissive, but not obligatory, and this for two reasons—first, because the statute contains no negative words, and secondly, because it imposes no penalty, in both of which respects it differs from the law and the adjudications in reference to the Christian Sunday. The provision in the statute that the legal holiday shall be as Sunday applies only to commercial paper, its maturity and protest, and not to judicial acts, or to worldly employment in general.

We are also of the opinion that the things complained of in this case; viz., the entry of the judgment, and the issuing of the execution in obedience to a praecipe, by the prothonotary, were ministerial and not judicial acts.

The rule is discharged.

Jaehne, the New York alderman charged with taking a bribe of $20,000 for voting for the Broadway street railway franchise, was convicted last Saturday. There are a number of other alderman charged with the same crime and some of them are under arrest, while others are sojourning in Canada to avoid capture. They will all be gathered in eventually.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1886.

Congressmen express themselves differently as to the results of the fall elections. Many of the old members have announced their intention to retire, and many of the new ones talk indifferently about coming back. A few of them say they would not make an effort to return. They claim that the position of a Representative is not profitable, and that, for mere experience, a single term is sufficient. A Western Member, who will not be returned, said he fully appreciated the honor of being in Congress, but his business at home had suffered so much by this honor, that with all the fascination of the beautiful city of Washington, he did not enjoy living in his trunk.

On the other hand there are many members of the Forty-Ninth who desire above everything else to be members of the Fiftieth Congress. These are now on the anxious bench, nervously hoping to secure the re-indorsement of their constituents. Several members have been made happy in this way during the past few days.

All week long the House Judiciary Committee has been listening to arguments for and against additional legislation in Utah. The longest of these pleas was that of the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Jeff. Chandler. He had special indignation to bestow on those people who go to Utah, who do not live there, yet stir up strife and inflame the country in order to gain notoriety. Said he: "Are we to be driven by a storm of prejudice? Prejudice has darkened the history of this country from the beginning."

Miss Kate Field, who sat by and heard all that was said upon the subject, has made some caustic remarks in reply. "According to this reasoning, "said she," because I do not have my own throat cut, I must raise no cry when my neighbor's throat is cut." She says if this country is a nation, what concerns one portion, concerns all, and it is about time for the people to realize that when the Rocky Mountains take poison, the Atlantic seaboard must call in the doctors. She also thinks that people living outside of Utah, who ask for legislation to do away with treason and polygamy in that Territory, may be more unselfish in their opposition to the Mormon church than the attorneys paid to defend it.

A Congressman who was discussing the labor troubles said; "I make it a business to vote for every labor bill or resolution that comes up. It makes no difference to me what its merits are. I cannot afford to do anything else." He added that large numbers of his constituents are members of labor organizations and if he took any other course he would have to spend all of his time in explanation that would not be satisfactory. He thinks the most exasperating thing in our politics is the tendency to misrepresent motives and actions and that the only self protection is to be in opposition to popular sentiment as little as possible. He acknowledged that it was not a self-respecting confession, "but," continued he, "you can only protect yourself from demagogues by being a modified demagogue yourself."

Nothing resurrects like a pension bill. If Congress were to pass a bill to pay an additional pension to the survivors of the Revolutionary war there is very little doubt but that more "survivors" would turn up in a couple of months than there were men in the Continental army. If the bill should be enlarged so as to include those left over from the French and Indian war, it is not entirely unfair to suppose that a goodly number of these veterans of the last century would come out of the past loaded down with papers and petitions.

It would perhaps be going too far to say that one-third of the immense draft which is being annually made upon the public treasury for this purpose is paid out to claims fraudulently based, but that a great deal of money goes in this way is beyond question.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, has been expressing himself to the Senate in regard to pensions. He thinks the anxiety of both political parties and the cupidity of pension claim agents are responsible for so much pension legislation. He does not believe it is demanded by the volunteer soldiers of the country. The astute and purchased intellect of claim agents, cormorants and curbstone lawyers in Washington was constantly contriving new devices for increasing pensions by which to fill their own pockets.

He animadverted with severity on the "nebulosity" of the estimates made by different persons as to the amount that the general Pension bill would take from the Treasury. He asserted that the amount was beyond the ken of mortal man.

BRIEF MENTION.

An Iowa newspaper says that a brother of the late A. T. Stewart is a rag-picker at Cherokee, in that State.

Mrs. T. C. Lioney of Bohon, Ky., is bragging because she set a hen on three goose eggs and the faithful fowl hatched out four healthy goslings.

An hotel is talked of in Florida on the St. Sebastian River, which, with its grounds, will cost $10,000,000.

The so-called peanut factories of Norfolk, Va., handle and put on the market a million and a half dollars' worth of peanuts each year. The factory is simply a cleaning, polishing and sorting establishment, and the work is all done by machinery.

Last week a very destructive storm visited the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Over a hundred buildings were swept from their foundations and many bridges washed away. Scores of lives were lost. A fearful gale blew and rain fell in torrents. The rainfall was unprecedented. It was a lengthened cloud-burst, beginning at 8 o'clock and continuing until 10. The streams rose over their embankments, carrying houses and everything before them. Previous to the storm there was an almost uninterrupted ligatning for about seven hours. A similar storm passed over Spain, in which 70 persons were killed and over 200 wounded.

The bark Guy C. Ross, which recently arrived at Fort Townsend from Japan, had on board a Japanese nobleman, his bride and numerous servants. They intend to make a tour through the United States.

Charles C. Milne, of New York, in 1834 went to Texas and secured a large tract of land. He was killed in the war of Independence, and now his heirs are wanted, to take possession of the land, which is worth $100,000.

A farmer named Newbern killed eight large rattlesnakes on his farm, near Scandia, Kansas, one day last week. At one particular locality on the farm the snakes seem to have taken up a claim, as quite a number had been killed by other parties before.

The snapping of a dog at her legs, though no bite was inflicted, so frightened a little girl in New Haven the other day that she became ill, effusion of blood to the head ensued, and she died in convulsions before morning.

Two young women and one young man went boat riding on a recent Sunday, and the boat tipped over. The young man was tall, and by standing on tiptoe was able to keep his head out of water, and the girls hung to his hair and ears, and were saved.

A blast furnace and rolling mill have been erected lately in Bogota. The machinery was bought in the United States, and it cost the owners as much to carry this machinery from the head of navigation, 600 hundred miles up the Magdalena, as the purchase money and the ocean freight combined.

Atlanta is the third largest snuff market in the world. London comes first, New York next and Atlanta third. Lorillard sold 308,000 pounds of snuff in that city last year, and other makers about 150,000 pounds. One house there sold 66,000 pounds. In Macon Lorillard sold 175,000 pounds.

In a suberb of Paris, Jcinville-le-Pont, a curious factory has been established. The owner works up all kinds of feathers, those principally from Russian geese. The barrel is cut up to make "nibs," which many people prefer to steel pens; the fine parts of the feathers are made into light dusters and artificial flowers, while the pithy stem and coarser portions are converted into brushes.

The Port Physician at Philadelphia, Dr. H. Leffman, has been investigating typhoid fever there. From his figures it would seem that this disease is more prevalent in Philadelphia than in most large cities, and that it is steadily on the increase. The fact Dr. Leffman does not ascribe to Schuylkill water nor to sewer gas, but mainly to cesspools and to water from contaminated wells. A large number of the deaths are of recently arrived foreigners who are most susceptible to malarial influences.

TEWKSBURY'S SPACE.

—:o:—

Delegate Election, July 26.
Convention, July 27.

—:o:—

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
(Subject to action of Democratic Convention,)
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Of Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.

—:o:—

"The people's law is habitually violated, evaded and defied."

"No free government can long exist where the organic law of the State is habitually defied."

"The Constitution of 1874 is not communistic. It assails no right of property, nor does it give countenance to principles which would degrade or demoralize society.

"The Constitution cannot wholly enforce itself, nor could it provide detailed regulations for its enforcement; these must be provided by the Legislature."

"In the selection of members of the Legislature at the next general election, select only such as are pledged to the long-neglected work of Constitutional enforcement."—*From address of Constitutional Committee*, 1886.

—:o:—

Democrats of Columbia County: The above are my sentiments and if nominated and elected, pledge myself to labor in all honorable ways to carry it into effect.

Truly Yours,
E. M. TEWKSBURY.

Food Frauds.

THE SHAMEFUL USE OF LIME AND ALUM IN CHEAP BAKING POWDERS.

Many food frauds, such as chicory coffee or watered milk, although they are a swindle in a commercial sense are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread to the imminent danger of the entire community, it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms.

Among recent important discoveries by the food analysts is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless, adulterants yet found in the low-grade, inferior baking powders. It is a startling fact that of over one hundred different brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kiddeys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime waters found in some sections of the West are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in gas by the heat of baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties into the stomach. When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent., or one eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed, to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be fully apparent.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While there are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been and cannot be a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

Court Proceedings.

Bird vs. Culp, verdict for plaintiff for $625.10

The following sheriff's deeds were acknowledged.

Mary M. Rauch for property of J. F. Hicks for $395.

A. B. Stewart for property of S. Zimmerman for $480.

C. C. Hagenbuch for property of W. P. Ramsay et al. for $1100.

R. C. Neal for property of J. H. Harman est for $75.

S. H. Malick for property of John Wichey for $60.

Charter of Bloomsburg Board of Trade approved.

Mary E. Heacock vs. P. & R. R. R. rule to show cause why return of alias summons shall not be set aside.

Sale ordered in estate of John Karshner.

I. C. Burrell vs. P. & R. R. R. rule to show cause why return to alias summons shall not be set aside.

Samel Neyhard, Thomas Chrisman and David Armstrong appointed viewers to vacate and relay a road in Mt. Pleasant near poor house; same viewers appointed on road in Mt. Pleasant near M. Seybert's.

T. W. Smith, G. W. Farver and Calvin Derr appointed viewers of a bridge in Greenwood and Pine near A. Cole's.

D. Ikeler, Richard Hess and Lewis Beishline appointed viewers of a bridge over Raven creek in Benton.

William Elliot and James Walshaw sworn as citizens of the United States.

J. P. Hannon appointed tax collector of Conyngham township.

Commonwealth vs Waltman, motion for new trial.

Commonwealth vs. F. Gwinn nol. pros.

M. E. Cox appointed constable of Bloom. John McCormick declining to serve.

G. Herring Esq. appointed auditor in estate of Sarah V. Shaffer, a minor.

Rule to show cause why petition for review of account in estate of John Beishline shall not be dismissed.

Rule on heirs of Reuben Hess to accept or refuse real estate or show cause why same shall not be sold.

W. E. Smith Esq. appointed auditor in estate of G. C. Clare a minor.

R. Buckingham Esq. appointed auditor in estate of Phoebe A. Miller.

C. E. Lilly vs. J. W. Lilly, alias subpœna in divorce awarded.

Mary M. Young vs. L. C. Young, divorce.

A. N. Yost Esq. appointed commissioner to take testimony.

G. E. Elwell Esq. appointed auditor in estate of Thos. McHenry.

A charter was granted on Monday to the Milton Manufacturing Co., of Milton. Capital, $30,000. The new corporation wih manufacture iron and steel.

The farms of America equal the entire territory of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Portugal. The corn fields, equal the extent of England, Scotland and Belgium: while the grain fields generally would overlap Spain. The cotton fields cover an area larger than Holland and twice as large as Belgium. The rice fields, sugar and tobacco plantations would also form kingdoms of no insignificant size, and such is the stage of advancement reached by American agriculturists that it is estimated that one farmer like Mr. Dalrymple, with a field of wheat covering a hundred square miles can raise as much grain with 400 farm servants as 5,000 peasant proprietors in France.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
F. L. SHUMAN,
Of Catawissa.

Subject to decision of Democratic party. Delegate election will be held July 26, Convention, July 27.

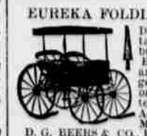
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES T. FOX,
Of Beaver Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party. Delegate election will be held July 26, Convention, July 27.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
A. L. FRITZ,
Of Bloomsburg.

Subject to decision of Democratic party. Delegate election will be held July 26, Convention, July 27.

EUREKA FOLDING CANOPY TOP.



Different sizes. Can be attached to nearly all wagons, buggies, phaetons and carts. Easily removed. Folds like an umbrella. If you cannot get it or your wagon maker or dealer send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. Mention paper.

D. G. BEERS & CO., Patentees & Manfrs, Newtown, Ct. [may 14 4t d.

TO FARMERS!

Any one in want of the

BUCKEYE MACHINERY,

Glass Feed Fertilizer, Grain Drill, Cider Mill or anything Manufactured by the Company, can get them of

AARON SMITH,
BUCKHORN, PA.

apr. 16-6ms.

Court Proceedings.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of Benjamin Bombay, late of Hemlock Twp., deceased.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Leonard Bombay, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, June 16, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

ROBT. H. LITTLE,
may 21 Auditor.

NOTICE—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that my wife, Margaret Boudman, has left my bed and board, taken with her two children, under the age of 7 years, against my will, and that I will pay no debts of their contraction.

May 14, '86-4t. GEORGE BOUDMAN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE HESS, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to ascertain the liens against said estate and make distribution among creditors will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, June 11, 1886, at 10 a. m. when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

B. F. ZARR,
may 14 Auditor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA CO.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court (or a law judge thereof) on the 11th day of June A. D. 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m. under the "Corporation act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four" and the supplements thereto by W. R. Tubbs, J. C. Brown, David Lowenberg, Geo. E. Elwell and H. H. Grotz for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Oak Grove Park Association," the character and object of which is for the purpose of purchasing or leasing grounds to be fitted up as a park or parks within the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., or in any other portion of the County to be used for holding celebrations, picnics and any and all purposes for which similar places are used, and for these purposes to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

C. W. MILLER, Solicitor.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA CO.

Bessie VanTassel by her next friend, S. B. Bowman vs. Thos. VanTassel. Sur libel in divorce.

To Thomas VanTassel, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Bessie VanTassel a subpœna was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted by you; and whereas upon return of said subpœna due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county, on the fourth Monday of September next, A. D. 1886, to answer said complaint.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

May 7

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Walters, late of Madison twp. dec'd

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

apr 23 REV. H. C. MUNRO, Administrator, Muncy, Pa.

NOTICE.

The firm of Yinger & Albertson, of Briarcreek, Columbia county, Pa., having been dissolved, the business heretofore conducted by them will be conducted by the undersigned. Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by J. M. Albertson hereafter, in the firm name. All debts due the firm will be collected by me, and all claims against the firm paid to me.

May 7 6t.* J. W. YINGER.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once, that anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. [nov20-1y

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

—:o:—

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	85 @ 90	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	45	60
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	23	24
Eggs	12	14
Potatoes	50	60
Hams	10	12½
Dried Apples	03	05
Side and shoulder	06	08
Chickens	10	12
Turkeys	12	14
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Hay per ton		16 00
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, 4 & Lump $3.25
No 5 $3.00 Bituminus, $3.25

Philadelphia Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 15.75 @ 16
FLOUR.—Western extras 3.60 @ 3.70; Penn a family, 3.75 @ 4.00 Ohio clear, 4.12½ @ 4.40 winter patent 4.75 @ 5.17; Penna. roller process, 4.12 @ 4.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 94
RYE.—65.
CORN.—47 @ 48
OATS.—No. 3 white @ 41 No. 2, 43
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 15.50, fair to good Western and New York, 13.00 @ 14.50; medium Western and New York, 13 @ 14.; Cut hay as to quality 17. @ 19. Rye straw 21, Wheat straw, 10, Oat straw 9 @ 10.
POTATOES.—Eastern rose 48@50 Burbanks, 55 @60; Eastern Chilis 43@46 Western rose 45 @ 48.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 15, western 13½ @
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 25 Creamery Extra 20, Western extra 20, fair 15 @ 17.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 11 @ 11½ Turkeys 8 @ 9.
DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 13 Turkey 12 @ 13. ducks 11@ 13.

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Good Business Location

—:o:—

The undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, the

Planing Mill, Dry Dock, Lumber Sheds

etc., (with excellent wharfage facilities) located on the banks of the Penn'a Canal, within one-quarter of a mile of the D. L. & W. depot, at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, Pa. A good ferry also connects this place with the country on opposite side of the Susquehanna river. The machinery consists of a large planer, moulding and matching machine, turning lathe and bracket saw, also circular saws, all in good working order. It has a

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

CONNECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:39 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:3s p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6.37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:48 p m

Important to Investors.

The borough of Centralia desires to fund its indebtedness of $13400 at a rate of interest less than six per cent. The assessed valuation of the borough of 1885 was $211,000 on which a special tax of 8 mills is levied annually to fiquidate the above indebtness. The interest is promptly paid semi-annually April and October.

Proposals will be received for the whole or a part of the amount specifying the rate of interest until May 26, 1885.

By order of the borough council.

J. J. Williams, Pres.

Attest Thos J. Reese Secty.

Centralia May 4th. 1886.

For Sale.—A good horse suitable for all work. Inquire at Phillips' Domestic Bakery.

For Sale.—Bay mare, fine driver, single or double. Five years old. Inquire at Buckalew's livery stable.

tf. C. D. Spigelmeyer.

For Sale.—A very desirable property, on Market street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. nearly opposite Rev. D. J. Waller. Lot 61 feet in width and 198 feet in depth. An alley on the north and east, lot of D. J. Waller on the south. Market street on the west. The dwelling house is a large two story brick with Mansard roof, water, gas and sewer drainage, a good large stable, good fruit, and good well of water.

Also a house and lot in Catawissa fronting on 3rd street, above Pine street, a good two story frame dwelling house with two story kitchen attached.

Michael F Eyerly

April 7. '86. tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

For Sale.—Two houses and lots on Canal street. Desirable, cheap homes, and pay well to rent.

Also, one of the finest residences in Bloomsburg, corner of Fifth and Centre streets. Having all the latest improvements, steam heat, water, gas, water closets and bath room. Good barn, fruit and ornamental trees, large lot. A rare chance for a fine home. Apply to

J. H. Maize,

Cor. Main and Centre Sts.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Schuyler returned home on Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Waller, Sr., went to Chicago on Monday to attend the General Synod of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Kramer, an old resident of Greenwood township, and one of our oldest subscribers, was in town on Wednesday.

Strawberries at Stecker's on Saturday.

There will be an adjourned court on June 11th.

Reasons for a new trial in the Waltman case will be argued on Saturday.

The programme for Memorial Day came in too late for insertion this week.

Red and yellow sweet potatoe plants for sale at J. Garrison's, on Fifth street.

Clark & Son are selling dress goods regardless of cost. Call and see them.

Strawberries made their first appearance in the market last Saturday, at 25 cents a basket.

Rev. Mr. Morison of Sunbury will exchange pulpits next Sunday with Rev. L. Zahner.

Soft shell crabs, clam soup, and other delicacies of the season are on the bill of fare at the St. Elmo.

Boyd Cadman is the happy owner of a handsome new nickel plated bicycle, and he knows how to ride it.

On Sunday last a hail storm passed over a portion of our town. The hail was but slight, but what few fell were very large.

G. N. Battersby, who has been an attendant at the Danville Hospital for the past few months, came home Monday morning, on account of the illness of his mother.

E. R. Furman has a hen which lay an egg on Friday of last week, that measured six inches in circumference one way and seven inches the other. Who can beat it?

The funeral of Mrs. Frank Jones who died Friday morning last after a short illness, was very largely attended Sunday afternoon. Services were held in the Methodist church.

The license applications of Hiram Hess and J. B. McHenry, of Benton, and of Arthur McLaughlin, of Centralia, which were laid over from May 3rd, were disposed of on Monday, the licenses being granted.

Judge Rockafeller, of Sunbury, requires all applicants for license to make affidavit that they have not violated the liquor laws during the past year. If any refuse to make such an affidavit, no new license is granted them.

The Columbian was the only paper that contained a full report of the Arson case. It is the only one that has the remarks of the court in full in disposing of the Benton licenses. If you want *all* the news take the Columbian.

We have received from the publisher a Memorial Day ode by D. Brainerd Williamson, set to music by J. C. Beckel. The music is very pretty, but not difficult. Send five 2 cent stamps to J. C. Beckel 914 Sansom St. Philadelphia. and he will mail you this piece.

G. M. Baker, of Bloomsburg, has been appointed agent for the Morris & Ireland Safe Co., of Boston. This safe has the reputation of being one of the best in the market. Persons desirous of buying will please call or address and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Bishop Howe and Rev. L. Zahner visited Catawissa on Sunday afternoon, and held services at the Episcopal church. Several persons were confirmed. On Monday they went to St. Gabriel's, Sugarloaf, and the Bishop confirmed two persons. A large congregation was present.

Ask your merchant for O. K. coffee. Try it and you will use no other. It is home roasted. Always fresh and has no equal. [m. 12 tf.

Jenkins, the tramp, is one of the most troublesome prisoners that was ever confined in the jail. He has spent some time in the dark cell, and on Wednesday he was put in irons. He seems to be incorrigible.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending May 18, 1886:

Mr. David Beers, Miss Lottie Bredbenner, Luke Cooney, Jr., (2) Irene L. Gilder, Mrs. E. C. Hagenbauch, Miss Clara M. Kapp, Mr. Aaron Keller, Mrs. Geo. Long, B. F. Parks, Bobeck & Schofield.

CARDS.

T. W. Hagenbuch, Esq., Mr. William O'Brine, J. A. Persing, John Wagner, Laura Heller.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

George A. Clark, P. M.

St. Paul's P. E. Church was filled to its utmost capacity last Sunday evening, the occasion being the presence of Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. Ten candidates for confirmation presented themselves at the altar, and the ceremony was a most impressive one. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and the music was rendered by a new chorus choir under the direction of Prof. Allen. At the morning service a large congregation was in attendance, and the music was of an elaborate character, and was well rendered by the quartette choir. The Bishop preached at both services.

The Steam Company having employed as superintendent of their plant Mr. Mowbray of Philadelphia, a practical steam fitter of more than twenty years experience they have resolved to engage in the business of piping public buildings and dwellings. In pursuance of which the Board of Directors have passed the following resolution.

Resolved: That this Company engage in business of steam fitting and while it is not their purpose to exclude private fitters yet their work shall be subject to inspection and must be approved by the superintendent of the Company before steam is turned on for permanent use.

Aaron Hendershott, an old resident of this town, died suddenly at his home on Market street on Monday afternoon, from heart disease. He went up to Nanticoke in the morning for his neice, and returned on the afternoon train with her, and walked up from the station to his house. He had just got inside when he exclaimed that he was about tired out, and was assisted to a sofa and in five minutes breathed his last. His age was 76 years and he had been an employee in the store of William McKelvy and his successors, McKelvy, Neal & Co., and I. W. McKelvy for nearly fifty years. His health has been failing for some time, and for several weeks he had been unable to attend to his duties at the store. The funeral took place at the house on Thursday morning.

Only three cases were tried in court last week, two of them occupying about a half hour, and the third, that of Bird vs. Culp, using up the balance of the week, the jury not rendering a verdict until after supper on Saturday evening. This was an action for damages brought by James Bird against Culp and McWilliams, of Northumberland county, for cutting timber on a tract of land in Locust township. It involved a question of title as well as the value of the timber cut, and as there was a mass of documentary evidence on both sides it was a slow and tedious trial. Ikeler & Herring and Miller were counsel for plaintiff, and Wolverton and Freeze for defendant. The verdict was for plaintiff for $600, but a motion has been made to treble a portion of it and to double another portion, which, if it prevails, will considerably increase the damages.

A man giving his name as George Williams, and his residence as Montour and Columbia counties, arrived here on Monday afternoon on the D. L. & W. road in a state of intoxication. At the station he took a seat with the driver of the 'bus to come up town, and on the way up attempted to steal a small package belonging to a lady passenger, but was detected by the driver, James Kleckner. When they reached the hotel Kleckner notified D. Laycock, chief of police, and the man was watched. He went into Bernhard's jewelry store and asked to see some rings, which were shown him, but he left without purchasing. Soon afterwards he went into several business places and tried to sell a new ring without success. He then went into McKelvy's store and when the clerk's back was turned slipped two pieces of valuable lace under his coat. The officers, who were watching from outside, then went in and arrested him, and took him before B. F. Zarr, President of Town Council, who fined him $5, and in default of this he was lodged in the lock-up over night. It was the intention to swear out a warrant for larceny, but on his promise to leave town he was not prosecuted.

Piano Tuning.

Now is the time to have your pianos tuned. Mr. J. M. Hall, practical tuner, will be in Bloomsburg in a few days. All persons wishing his services will please leave orders at Mrs. M. E. Nuss'.

East Benton.

The arson and license cases have given Benton a pretty good introduction to Bloomsburg.

The drought has been abruptly broken by the late heavy rains. It has now cleared away for good weather.

There is a great deal of corn yet to plant in this neighborhood.

Ed Lunger's yearling colt mysteriously hung itself with a halter some time ago, but was extricated before dead. It was so badly bruised and sprained that it could neither get up nor stand when lifted up and remained so for a long time, when finally he was obliged to kill it. It was a good one.

Last Saturday while returning from the raising of Amandas Bender's barn, near VanCamp, David Wenner's span of colts became unmanageable and ran away with spring wagon loaded with men and boys. David Yost, Esq., slipped off quietly behind, before they got under full headway. The rest were promiscuously and unceremoniously thrown off, among whom was "little Jesse," who, on a former runaway occasion, miraculously escaped injury. This time he said "I got off with the rest." Mr. Wenner was thrown against a wheel and regained the box, then the dash board gave away and he slipped out on the doubletree and again regained the box. Finally the tongue dropped off when he turned the colts to a fence and stopped them. No one was seriously hurt, but the wagon was considerably damaged. He should take the Columbian then he could see when accidents have befallen him.

Judge Krickbaum attempted to pry his dog's mouth open to release a hog whose ear was unmercifully embraced between his teeth when he bit him on the finger. Judges had better keep their fingers out of dogs mouths when taking revenge on hogs. Better let them squeal.

LICENSES.

In disposing of the applications for licenses in Benton on Monday Judge Elwell said, in substance, as follows:

The laws of Pennsylvania, as they stand upon the statute book, contemplate the granting of licenses to public houses for the entertainment of strangers and travelers, whenever necessary for that purpose.

It is thought by many good citizens, among whom are those who remonstrate and those who were witnesses in these cases, that no licenses should be granted under any circumstances.

Courts sit to administer the laws, not to repeal them. The opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Agnew, and reported for the guidance of the subordinate Courts, holds that whether any or all licenses should be granted is a legislative and not a judicial question. He says that for the Courts to hold that no license shall be granted to any one or that licenses shall be granted to every one who has the required certificate, is not to decide judicially on the merits, but to determine beforehand, outside of the law and by the exercise of arbitrary will.

The law requires that the Courts shall fix a time by a rule or standing order, when applications shall be heard as therein provided. If the Courts should disregard the law so far as to refuse all licenses, why fix a time for hearing? Why hear at all, if the law which provides for licenses when necessary for the public is to be disregarded? The question is not whether it is necessary that places be licensed for the sale of liquor. If necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers, the law, whether wisely or unwisely, has declared that the sale of liquor is an incident to the business.

In respect to the application of J. B. McHenry those opposing allege that his petition does not comply with the law because one of the petitioners is not a reputable person. This objection is not sustained. It is shown that the person named is of good repute as a business man and as a citizen. And this by the almost unanimous testimony of his neighbors, and by all except some few who set up a standard of reputation not recognized by the general sentiment of the public. Better that neither that person nor any other drink at all, but it does not appear that he drinks to that excess that makes him disreputable.

In regard to the necessity for two hotels in Benton, there is a diversity of opinion among the witnesses. The granting of this license will not increase the number of hotels, as we have at the present term rejected the application for a renewal of a license to one of the hotels formerly licensed, the certificate not being signed as required by law.

There appears by the evidence, to be considerable travel on the roads through Benton., and there are times when one hotel cannot accommodate the public. It is about ten miles in any direction to a hotel.

We think the weight of evidence sustains the allegations of the petition and certificate.

Mr. Hess has kept a hotel at his place for thirteen years, and until now no complaint has been made against him; on the contrary, it is admitted that he has kept for the country a first-class hotel. He is shown to be an honest, temperate and conscientious man.

The charge of allowing drunkards at his place at the time designated (Long's sale) is not supported. Persons at the sale had bottles, and there was cider there, the sale being a fourth of a mile or more from the hotel. When they came to the village, Mr. Hess finding that they were intoxicated, closed his bar.

His sale of liquor to Stine does not show that he knowingly violated the law. Stine was nearly twenty-one years of age, he looked fully of that age, he was a married man and lived at Newton Hamilton, Perry county.

Hess' hostler boy, a minor, had a glass of beer once in the three months that he lived with Mr. Hess. In that one instance there was a violation of law that applies to all citizens as well as to landlords. Under the circumstances detailed, as this was the only instance of the kind shown to have occurred, in full confidence that it will not occur again, we have concluded not to withhold the renewal on that ground.

In respect to young men sitting on the porch of the hotel on Sunday we have to say that while there is no penalty in the statute against it, yet a hotel should not be allowed to be a lounging place for boys, young men or the neighbors. It does not appear that there were noises or disturbances at the hotel on Sunday, nor does it appear that drinking was allowed, but the moral sentiment of the community is justly opposed to such gatherings on Sunday, and most naturally raises a suspicion that drinking is permitted. Young men and boys of the neighborhood are not the kind of strangers and travelers intended to be provided for by the statute. They have no business to be about a hotel. A landlord is under no obligations to keep a room for young men to go into, to make their toilets on a Sunday morning. In what was proven on that subject we do not find sufficient to withhold this license, but shall require some reform in this respect for the future.

Landlords must understand that the Court has a hold upon them notwithstanding they are licensed for a year. In respect to these licenses we shall expect and require a rigid adherence to the law. Lounging at the hotels on Sunday, furnishing drinks on Sunday, or election days, or to minors or to persons of known intemperate habits or intoxicated at the time, must be strictly guarded against, so that the good citizens will not have grounds to suspect any violation of law, or to complain of the manner of conducting their hotels in any respect.

A monument has recently been erected in Wildwood cemetery, at Williamsport, to the memory of Elisha Howell Biggs, at one time a resident of this town. The design was furnished and drawn by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins. The monument is made of fine white Sicilian marble. On the top of the gable is a beaded cross which runs the full length of the tomb. Under the two side gables at the head there is an antique cross in relief while at the foot is the monogram. Under the two side gables set in cusped panels are the Greek letters alpha and omega. On the left and right sides set in plain panels are the inscriptions: "Elisha Howell Biggs," and "Nov. 18, 1845. April 1, 1885."

These are made in mediæval letters and between each word there is a small cross. The workmanship is very fine and is equal to anything that has been done abroad. The tomb is placed on the top of the hill facing the road and has attracted a great deal of attention.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. Is prepared in a palatable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, Emaciation, Consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy.

Berwick.

Mrs. Bredbender has just received a fresh arrival of splendid Spring goods and is amply prepared to accommodate the public. She is located on Market street. Call upon her.

Mr. Courtright, next door, can accommodate you in the line of as fine cigars and confections as the market affords.

Our public schools have adjourned and our old resident and janitor of our schools is out selling the "Climax Farm Gate." Henry Ruch has charge of Luzerne and Columbia counties. His gate takes well among the farmers.

Harry Faux, the pedestrian and horseman, is happy. It is a large infant in the shape of a boy. He came last week and looks well, with the prospects of living a few years longer.

Ample preparations are making in Berwick for Memorial Day. Under the auspices of the G. A. R. services will be held at the Evangelical church on next Sabbath morning. The G. A. R. will meet at their hall at 9 o'clock with Stout's band and then proceed to the church where a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Lohr. On Saturday following decoration will take place when Rev. Ezra Yocum will deliver the address over the graves of our heroic dead. We may rest assured the address will be a good one worthy of the occasion and the gallant services of those who perfiled their lives that their country might live. Let there be a large turn out of our citizens.

Berwick has raised a military company of boys at the age of about 12 years, uniformed and equipped. They will attend in parade on Memorial Day along with the Youths' drum corps. 75 girls will show themselves in the ranks dressed in white.

The Berwick *Independent* has resumed operations under the auspices of Miles A. Davis, of New York. He assumes proprietorship with the prestige of enlarged experience, and doubtless will shake off the dust that has lain on the *Independent* for months and resuscitate it into a new life, as the lion shakes the dew drops from his mane and goes forth to conquest.

Go look at the floral gardens of Prof. Hoft, at the residence of Mrs. Col. Jackson.

George Carey foreman of Freas Bros. store, has just received another fine installment of Spring goods. George knows how to sell them, too.

G. W. Brubaker has just received another large installment of hardware. He is doing a flourishing business.

Hudson Owen has been on our canal for the last 57 years as controller of the locks.

Mrs. Girton is an enterprising woman. She has supplied her large garden with the finest assortment of cabbage plants, while her husband, Wm. Girton, is engaged in Florida in raising oranges and early truck. She has nine varieties of cabbage plants and she is worthy of credit for her enterprise and display.

Al. Ross, Harry James, Thos. and Benj. Sherwood, Frank and Will Ginger and George Sarley were all up to Forepaugh's show on the 11th at Wilkes-Barre. They pronounced it good.

Edward Carroll has opened up auspiciously as barber in the St. Charles hotel. He has already a fine run of custom. He does fine hair cutting and close shaving.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river near James Sponenberg's last Saturday morning; was buried at Berwick in the evening. He appeared to be about 45 years of age, sandy whiskers and black hair, over five feet in height, with serious wounds in the fore part of the head, couple empty pocket books in his clothes, besides a match box. He wore a blue blouse, a blue shirt and blue overalls.

It is now pretty well ascertained, and beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the new railroad that forms the connecting link with Nescopeck and Deringer, above Rock Glen, will soon be accomplished, following through Nescopeck Gap. This will raise the real estate of Nescopeck. The surveying party, at present writing, are putting up at the St. Charles. They are a jolly and intelligent crew. They killed a black snake on the Nescopeck creek last Saturday, 9 ft. 4 inches long; was dissected and found to contain a red squirrel.

Harry Cooper is fully established in his new domicil and it is one of the finest residences, not only in Nescopeck, but along the river.

The streets of Nescopeck are vastly improved and which was vastly needed. It would be well if the walks were put in better condition. The cobble stones project simultaneously all over; their absence would be a fruitful blessing.

Dr. Harter is an especialist in diphtheria and meeting with remarkable success.

Pifer is turning out some nobby suits for our boys in Berwick. They follow him from Berwick where he established his reputation as tailor. His wife is largely engaged in supplying the community with all that is essential in the millinery department.

Dr. Myers is succeeding finely in his medical practice along with Dr. Harter; is a graduate of medical college in Baltimore, and a young man of promise.

Sylvanus P. Hanley, we are glad to note, is admitted to the bar of legal practice. He is a man of fine abilities and comes by them honestly. His father, Hon. Thos. B. Hanley, was one of the distinguished lawyers of the South and commanded a practice previous to the war of $30,000 annually.

Fenstermacher, of Newtown, has just received an apparatus to take buildings. He has taken many of them, conspicuously among which is the residence of Mrs. Girton. The pictures are accurate and natural.

Hertz is busily engaged on Second street taking pictures. His gallery presents a fine array of pictures of a very superior order, of our citizens. His apparatus has cost him considerable, and he is doing a good business. He is worthy of public patronage.

H. G. Gearhart, of Hetlerville, has recently returned from Philadelphia with a fine stock of goods, and is now fully prepared to furnish the public with what they desire and need. He is popular in the community; has been in the mercantile business for years, and can amply accommodate you in his line.

Stiles Bros. are enlarging their drug business.

Dr. McCrea looks cozy in the new house of Dr. Little, deceased. The Doctor has a busy practice.

That is a proud piece of workmanship recently turned out by Trescott Bros. in the shape of a buggy. It recommends itself as to the architecture of the buggy and veneering and coating. We doubt if other parties in this section can excel this specimen of workmanship. They have just put up a splendid spring wagon for McMichael & Co., for their livery stable at Nanticoke.

Physicians will be wise in prescribing Keller's Catarrh Remedy. They can secure better results with it than from any other prescription and have the satisfaction of speedily curing their patients. Try it.

Buckhorn.

C. M. Terwilliger would like to sell you a white hat. J. White has one.

H. D. McBride is the proudest man in Hemlock. It is a little boy.

Some of our young men are not proving themselves to be what their mothers think they are, nor what their fathers hope they are, nor what their sweethearts believe them to be. "A word to the wise is sufficient.

Doster, a furniture man of Danville, delivered a fine parlor suit for Mrs. Maggie Appelman on Tuesday.

Charles Hassert and family were in town on Sunday.

Will and Anna Betz are expected nome the beginning of June. They will be accompanied by Masters Arthur and Walter Ohl.

John Sterling, near Bloom, was in our hamlet one day of last week attending to some legal matters with Squire Hartman.

The probabilities are that a grange lecture will be given in the vicinity of Heller's Church some time next month.

The Lutheran Sunday School have now used their new library two weeks. Most of the books read thus far are good.

Wm. Ivey is lying very low with that dread disease, consumption.

Theo. Dent will start for Michigan with his father-in-law, Mr. Clinton next Tuesday.

A. B. Hartman is ailing with a broken rib. He slipped off the lock lever striking the wheel.

William Rehm has closed up his Third street bakery, and his services have been secured by Phillips' Bakery. He is an experienced baker, and the excellent reputation of Phillips' for the best of bread, rolls, cakes, confectionery &c., will be fully sustained with Rehm in the bake shop.

The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from poisonous drugs and offensive odors. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases where all other remedies have failed. It quickly cures cold in the head and catarrhal headache. Price fifty cents.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—REES.—At the Reformed parsonage, Bloomsburg, Pa., May 17, 1886, by Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, Mr. David R. Jones and Miss Margaret Rees, both of Berwick, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Farmers in want of implements can save money by buying of S. C. Shive, as he is handling the best in the market at the lowest prices. Go and see them. m21-4t.

For Sale.—Cloverseed, timothy seed, shotes, calves and all kinds of lumber. Boards, rails, 2x4, scantling, joist, plank, lath, chestnut, hemlock and pine, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shingles, pine boards and siding, surfaced, white pine, yellow pine and hemlock flooring, plastering, lath, pickets, &c., at Lightstreet, by Silas Young. m. 26-2m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

To thoroughly cure scrofula it is necessary to strie directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by acting upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing it of all impurities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid. Thousands who have been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, testify to its wonderful blood-purifying qualities. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Hand's Chafing Powder for babies toilet heals the chafing of babies in one day, and when mixed with lard makes a superior ointment for burns and sores. An absolute necessity for all babies, and useful to many adults.

$10,000 AWARDED.

"I was so sick and low-spirited that I thought I would give anything to get well; and if any one had ensured me the good health produced by using Simmons Liver Regulator, and charged one thousand dollars, I would willingly have paid it if I had had it—in fact, $10,000 would be worth less to me than what it has done for me.

Geo. F. Barrett, Macon, Ga.

House wives, shop girls and sales women all suffer more or less from weak back and sideache. Apply a Hop Pourous Plaster and get instant relief. A famous strengthener. 25c. druggists.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E Sweeny, Chicago. [m7.

Do you dislike bitter medicines? And have you found out that gelatine-coated quinine pills do not dissolve in the stomach and have no effect upon the stomach whatever? If so purchase a bottle of Quineptos and take your quinine in powder. Quineptos changes the most nauseous dose into a palatable and even delicious draught.

My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I scarcely took interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which effected a permanent cure.—David Bash, Little Rock, Ark. [m9.

"I have no appetite," complains many a sufferer. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite and enables the stomach to perform its duty.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

ILLUSTRATIVE Sample FREE.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Exhausted Vitality, &c., &c., and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses; 300 pages, substantially bound in gilt, muslin. Contains more than 125 invaluable prescriptions, embracing every vegetable remedy in the pharmacopeia for all acute and chronic diseases. It is emphatically a book for every man. Price only $1 by mail, post paid, concealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL. Young and middle-aged men for the next ninety days. Send now, or cut this out, as you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

feb 5 1y d.

"Get the Best"

HOP PLASTERS

Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Crick, Stitches, Side-Ache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price.

HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.

A Wonderful STRENGTHENER

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

List of Dealers in Columbia county.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly in and for the year 1886, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BEAVER.

Names & Business.	*Class.*	*License.*
G P Dreisbach store	14	7 00
D L Singley store	14	7 00
J P Smith hotel	5	50 00
Levi Michael store	14	7 00
T J Shuman store	14	7 00
G J Munson store	14	7 00

BENTON.

Hiram Hess hotel	5	50 00
J J McHenry st. re	13	10 00
A & H McHenry store	14	7 00
McHenry & Carey furniture store	14	7 00
J E Edsen store	14	7 00
Hour McHenry store	13	10 00
Lemuel Drake hotel	5	50 00
M & T C McHenry drugs and hardware	12	10 00
C M Smith store	14	7 00
John Hoacock store	14	7 00

BERWICK.

Jacob Fisher 2 billiard table	8	40 00
F L Listelhurst furniture	14	7 00
Grow & Kistner drug store	14	7 00
T R Borger bottler	5	50 00
C W Brubaker, hardware store	14	7 00
R B Swayze & Co store	14	7 00
H M Hockman confectionery	14	7 00
Freas Bros store	11	15 00
E K Adams general store	13	10 00
R G Crispin store	12	12 50
H H Bower store	13	10 00
Freas Bros lumber dealer	14	7 00
B F Driesbach organs and machines	14	7 00
Samuel K Heller 1 pool table	8	20 00
Hudson & Mowrey Milling Co store	6	50 00
G A Buckingham stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Frederick Boyer hotel	5	40 00
Theodore F Berger shoe store	14	7 00
M Levy clothing store	14	7 00
H M Phillips & Co grocery	14	7 00
B Margarum stationery	14	7 00
Benj Sponenberger restaurant	5	20 00
M A Markle restaurant	5	20 00
T O McMurtrie clothing store	14	7 00
D A Michael furniture store	14	7 00
A P Young stoves and tin	14	7 00
Isaiah Bower store	14	7 00
W Klaer hotel	5	50 00
Stiles Bros drugs	14	7 00
John W Little store	14	7 00
D C Smith store	14	7 00
T R Funston hotel	5	50 00
J F Freas & Co store	14	7 00

BRIARCREEK.

Yinger & Albertson store	14	7 00
G W Ash distillery	9	15 00

BLOOMSBURG.

J L Girton hotel	5	50 00
I W McKelvy store	7	40 00
I W Hartman & Son store	10	25 00
H C Hartman carpets and boots	14	7 00
C A Klein drugs	14	7 00
W J Correll & Co furniture	13	10 00
J K Eyer store	14	7 00
Wm Babb grocery	14	7 00
L E Waters stoves	14	7 00
J Saltzer organs &c	14	7 00
G W Bertsch clothing store,	14	7 00
James Reilly, 4 billiard and pool tables	8	60 00
F D Bentley boots and shoes	13	10 00
Geo A Clark book store	12	10 00
W R Tubbs hotel	5	50 00
J F Cali vell, confectionery	14	7 00
H Saltzer restaurant	5	20 00
S A Wilson grocery	14	7 00
H G Eshleman & Co stoves & tinware	14	7 00
H J Clark & Son store	12	12 50
Louis Bernhard jewelry	14	7 00
Jacob Keller notions	10	20 00
J S Phillips confectionery	14	7 00
David Lowenberg clothing store	15	10 00
Geo Aurand hotel	5	50 00
E E Cadman furniture	14	7 00
J H Schnyder & Co hardware	11	15 00
Chas W Runyan hardware	13	10 00
G N Wilson grocery	14	7 00
J D Wilson leather and shoe findings	14	7 00
Joseph Becker confectionery	14	7 00
C C Marr store	14	7 00
W C Richard flour and feed	14	7 00
Evans & Eyer clothing	14	7 00
A J Hess boots and shoes	14	7 00
J H Mercer drugs	14	7 00
D A Creasy store	14	7 00
A Sollieder boots and shoe findings	14	7 00
Chas Ikeler wall paper	14	7 00
Singer Mfg Co sewing machines	14	7 00
Mrs W B Allen store	14	7 00
E B Brower store	14	7 00
Henry Klein grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lockard coal	14	7 00
Wm Giger hotel	5	50 00
C W Neal & Bro coal	14	7 00
Harman & Hassert coal	14	7 00
O A Jacoby liquor store	13	25 00
do coal	14	7 00
Farmers' Produce Exchange store	15	20 00
" " coal	14	7 00
Peter Gross bottler	5	50 00
Simon C Shive agt imp	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co store	11	15 00
C B Robbins liquor store	13	25 00
F M Gilmore restaurant	5	20 00
W H Gilmore "	5	20 00
" bottler	5	50 00
G M & J. K Lockard general store	13	10 00
H W Sloan store	14	7 00
N J Hendershott drugs	14	7 00
Lewis Gross clothing	14	7 00
J J Brower carpets	14	7 00
Thomas Collins restaurant	5	20 00
I. A Reilly & Co store	3	100 00
Edward McFadden restaurant	5	20 00
Jones Bros tea dealers	14	7 00
James Metzger hotel	5	50 00
L Fetterman store	14	7 00
Robert Farrel restaurant	5	20 00
H C Michael furniture	14	7 00
Charles Sherman restaurant	5	20 00
James Haggerty "	5	20 00
Thomas Boran "	5	20 00
Geo Maley "	5	20 00
John Nerney, liquor store	13	25 00
E J Finnerty drug store	14	7 00
C H Getchey store	14	7 00
Yetter & McKillenny store	14	7 00
CONYNGHAM.		
Mrs Mary Monroe restaurant	5	20 00
Wm Herbert store	14	7 00
John L Kline hotel	5	50 00
G W Billman "	5	50 00
R W Lyons store	14	7 00
CENTRE.		
Low Bros & Co store	14	7 00
G E Sponsler store	14	7 00
J S Mann hotel	5	50 00
Thomas Brobst grocery	14	7 00
Z T Fowler grain dealer	13	10 00
J. L Wolverton store	14	7 00
Jacob Reere coal	14	7 00
H G Martz store	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.		
J M Ammerman store	14	7 00
J H Huff "	14	7 00
G M Howell "	14	7 00
M McHenry & Bro "	14	7 00
J F McHenry "	14	7 00
Whitenight & Bro "	14	7 00
Jones & Davis "	14	7 00
David Kauff "	14	7 00
Nathan Briesbach "	14	7 00
FRANKLIN.		
L Bucher store	14	7 00
A Hughes store	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
A J Derr store	14	7 00
P D Black store	13	10 00
Ellis Eves & Bro store	11	15 00
Masters & Co store	12	12 50
P Ents & Henry furniture	14	7 00
C W Eves store	14	7 00
Wilson M Eves & Son store	14	7 00
J E Wellliver store	14	7 00
Samuel Hazlebaker hotel	5	50 00
acob Rantz store	14	7 00
J L John store	14	7 00
E E Parker store	14	7 00
HEMLOCK.		
C H Dieterick hotel	5	50 00
H N & J E White store	14	7 00
C M Terwilliger & Co store	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
Daniel B Stevens store	14	7 00
B D Cole store	14	7 00
LOCUST.		
Yocum Bros store	14	7 00
Aaron Yoder restaurant	5	20 00
Daniel F Kniffie store	14	7 00
M Seaborn store	14	7 00
L H Daniels store	14	7 00
Nath

Martin Irons.

STORY OF HIS BRUTAL LIFE AS TOLD BY HIS WIFE.

The central figure in the great railroad strike on the Gould Southwestern system was Martin Irons. To those who know anything of the man this circumstance proves conclusively that the strike was not inaugurated at the request of the best element in the Knights of Labor of the Southwest, but at the demand of the worst characters in the order. Irons is Master Workman of the assembly at Sedalia. His election was not procured by the conservative element. His predecessors were comparatively fair-minded men. They objected to arbitrary measures. They were in favor of giving the railroad company a chance to settle a difficulty before precipitating a strike. This did not suit the policy of the minority. It wanted a man of its own stamp, was in favor of terrorizing the company. It succeeded in cowing the majority, and finally selected Irons as the head of the assembly at Sedalia, and the Secretary of District Assembly No. 101. A few days before the Knight's convention was held at Marshall, Texas, Irons called at the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company's office and asked for return passes for himself and associates. His request was granted. It was for neglecting his business in attending this convention and piloting the visiting Knights about the town, after the convention had adjourned, that Foreman Hall was discharged by the Receivers of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

When Irons determined to begin a general strike on the Missouri Pacific Railroad he did not take counsel with the conservative men of the order. His cronies were the desperate spirits. He simply did their bidding. Although perhaps in the minority the bad element was in control. Their ferocious threats deterred those Knights who considered the strike uncalled for from asserting their manhood and finally from even expressing their opinions.

Powderly saw at a glance, upon visiting the section, that, the strike was unjustifiable. He lacked the backbone to tell Irons and his associates so, and contented himself with issuing his secret circular on his return to Pennsylvania.

The result of the strike is a matter of small consequence to the men who ordered it. The Knights of Labor may have received a severe blow; many of them may have been impoverished; many of them may have been rendered homeless, but Irons and Coughlin and Sullivan, the heads of the Joint Executive Committee of District Assemblies Nos. 101, 93 and 17, have lost nothing. Many think they are much richer to-day than they were eight weeks ago. Sullivan is a school teacher at East St Louis. He may be a poor one; he looks it, a big, burly, coarse-grained, red-haired and red-bearded know-nothing, but his job is a good one and he retained it all through the strike. Coughlin is an ex-Methodist parson. His head teems with wild ideas, to which he gives tongue in ridiculously sensational language. Irons is an agitator. He calls himself a machinist, but he never served a full apprenticeship.

The person who is best qualified to speak of Irons is his wife. She lives about five miles southwest of Richmond Mo., and is a decent body. The following interview was held with her a few days ago. She said:

"I was born in Kelkeith, Scotland, June 21, 1832. My maiden name was Mary Brown. I was married to Martin Irons in Lexington, Ky, by J. K. Lyle, D. D., on July 28, 1852.

"After I married Martin Irons we resided in Lexington, Ky., about three weeks and then we started for New Orleans, stopping at Cincinnati, where my brother and Mr. Irons went into the saloon and restaurant business. We returned to Lexington in three months. Irons went to work for Mr. Heminway in the hemp factory, looking after machinery under Robert Brown, my father, who was foreman. In the factory he lost the second finger of his left hand. In the spring of 1853 we removed to Cincinnati, where my husband worked for Robert and John Brown as a machinist. Shortly afterward he went to work in a sewing machine shop. From there we went to Newport, Ky., where we remained several weeks, Mr. Irons still working in the sewing machine shops. We went from there to Jamestown, Ky., where he worked in the hemp factory. We remained there till the fall of 1854, when we returned to Lexington, Ky., and my husband worked in the machine shops. In 1856 we went to Hannibal, Mo. Irons could not get any work there, so he went to St. Louis, where, I think, he worked as a machinist. In the same year he went to work for McGrew & Morrison, in the foundry, at Lexington, Mo. We left Lexington for Liberty in 1859. I lived at Liberty Mo., during the war. In the fall of 1865 we returned to Lexington, Mo. In 1867 we went to Knoxville, Mo., where Mr. Irons went to work in a saw mill. In 1870 we removed to where I now live, five miles southwest of Richmond, Mo.

FORCED TO LEAVE HIM.

"I seperated from my husband in 1876. We were then living at a place known as Lime John Brown's, which joins the place where I now live."

"Did you leave Mr. Irons or did he leave you?"

"I left him. I haven't seen him since we separated. He has sent me some money since we seperated, but not enough to support me and my family."

"Have you ever been divorced from Irons?"

"No. I received a letter from him stating that if I wanted a divorce he would not appear against me. Since then I have learned that he has married again. I do not know the woman he married."

"Was he a kind parent and husband?"

"No; he was very cruel."

"Have you your marriage certificate?"

"Yes, here it is: 'This is to certify that Martin Irons and Mary Brown were with their own consent, this date lawfully joined together in holy bonds of matrimony, which solemnized by me a minister of the Gospel, licensed to solemnize marriage, in the presence of a creditable witness. Given under my hand this 28th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two. J. K. LYLE, D. D."

"Was there any complaint made against your husband for assaulting you?"

"Yes; Robert, my son, made a complaint against him charging him with assault to kill. A warrant was issued and served by John Brown, who was then Sheriff of Ray county."

"What was done in the matter?"

"It was comprised. Since our separation I have known very little of Mr. Irons except through the newspaper reports. Martin Irons was born at Dundee, Scotland, in 1832."

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the Alert Publishing Co., 508 and 510 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique, and interesting work in every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game Verba.

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 75 Cents per Flat Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

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In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.
In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

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Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.
NEW YORK BRANCH:
130, 132, 134 CHARLTON ST.

ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

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Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, - - 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, { pleasant taste, } - - $1.00
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DR. WALKER'S
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VINEGAR BITTERS

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EMULSION
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And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

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IN 3 IMPERIAL OCTAVO VOLUMES;
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9 Colored Chronological Charts.
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KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier of the World.
AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
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THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR
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A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
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LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGUOR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
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FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.
PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SANCHI, F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

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IF YOU have internal slime fever, canker, acrid phlegm, bad taste and offensive breath -Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT removes all these conditions. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOU have lost your appetite, or tongue coated, dry and parched lips and mouth, spittle dry and cottony, or have become emaciated—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT will build up your broken down constitution. Ask your druggist for it. 25c $1

IF YOU have sudden attacks of sinking spells the face white and deathly pale, and experience feelings as though dying, and coldness seizes your very vitals—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED rouses the heart's action and saves life. Druggists sell it. $1

IF YOU have organic disease, or pericardis, or heart case troubles, or have thick and sluggish blood, feel as though bleeding would relieve you—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED coerects and is the emedy you need. Druggists sell it. $1. 14.

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ASTHMA
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CATARRH
REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not do without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. Address,
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July 17-1y

ODD ITEMS.

Even wedding presents are hired out.

May dividends are filling the pocketbook.

A common password—"The butter please."

Traveling under false colors—Women who paint.

The pet dog is to be boycotted at summer hotels.

Langtry is to come, and rumors of her marriage are started.

Some of our society leaders murder the King's English in their letters.

Hiring flowers for private and public entertainments is a big business.

Wonder if Job was a paragrapher? They say that he was full of humor.

Cucumbers have arrived on schedule time. Now look out for music in the heir.

Oleomargarine must be strong to keep up a reputation, and to taste natural like butter.

It is said that of the 60,000 Hebrews in New York city not one is the keeper of a grog shop.

If the barbers strike there will be a revival of the old question—what shall we do to be shaved?

The American boy's first bawl generally hits the happy father straight on the left ear.

Spring openings are still being held but the thing that does the most opening is the old man's pocketbook.

There's a new cemetery out West that is rushing up trade in lots by advertising bargains in misfit graves.

"Mamma," cried a 5-year-old girl, "I started to make my doll a bonnet and it's come out a pair of pants."

The number of paupers in London—exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants—is reported at 103,300.

Portland, Oregon, has an alleged white laundry, but Chinese are employed up stairs, out of sight from the street.

A library of 2000 volumes has been established by the Boston and Albany Railroad for the Benefit of its employees.

The Princess Bismark finds Bismark terribly stubborn regarding his diet. He will eat cabbage when he should chew pepsin.

Why is a young man closeted with his wife's mother like an angry bear at a circus? Because there is trouble Bruin.

The average annual yield of the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa during the past three years has been $12,500,000.

Colonel Folsom, Frankie's grandpapa is a dear old man, and he can write his name upon a piece of paper representing $400,000.

Kentucky has 14,000 square miles of coal fields; Pennsylvania, 12,000; Great Britain, 11,859, and England, alone, 6039 square miles.

A cave large enough to accommodate all the citizens of the town is to be dug in Clifton, Dak. It is designed as a safeguard against cyclones.

Evangelist Moody objects to church fairs where "any girl can be kissed for 25 cents." He is right to object. Twenty-five cents is too confounded cheap.

Ben Butler is suing his son-in-law in a Minnesota law Court. The General is shrewd in beginning personal law suits as far away from home as possible.

The Bank of Montreal appears to be in a prosperous condition, for its employees have received a bonus of 10 per cent on their salaries during the past year.

"When is a man dead?" asks an exchange. When he can gaze calmly for five minutes at a show case full of fishing tackle and not want to hie away to a trout stream.

There are 124 button factories in this country and yet many a man has to let the church collection plate pass with only a nod because he has not even one button to throw in.

A dude has sued a skating rink owner for a lost cane. Such an exhibition of courage leads to the dark suspicion that the dude swallowed it and so acquired a temporary spine.

The largest theatre in the world is the new opera house in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground; its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet; it cost about 100,000,000 francs.

In the Owl Mountains, Wyoming, is seen at long intervals a snow or white ibex. One of these rare animals was recently killed by an old trapper and hunter known as Shoshone Jack.

Somebody has written a book entitled "What Shall My Son Be?" Upon which some one frankly replies: "If the boy is as bad as the book the chances are that they will be hanged." *Texas Siftings.*

During the month of April 825,933 pounds of manufactured tobacco were exported from the Second district of Virginia, against an export in the corresponding month of 1885 of 735,675 pounds.

Miss Florence Nightingale has frequently expressed a desire to visit America. It would afford Americans very much pleasure to see and show her what they are doing in the way of hospitals.

A Michigan man, by feeding a tramp, found a long lost brother of his wife. We suppose this ought to be taken as a solemn warning against something or other, because he has had to keep on feeding him ever since.

Hans von Dam smiled all over his face yesterday. "I haf a poycott," he remarked; mine vife she gif it to me." And now we suppose the picture papers will give portraits of Mr. and Mrs. von Dam, too. —*Judge.*

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphilis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask him about it.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphilis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it

SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA
are loss of appetite, rising of food, heartburn, distension of the stomach, headache, bad breath, sleeplessness, low spirits and general prostration. Constipation is a frequent concomitant of dyspepsia, but sometimes it is attended with diarrhœa.

The test of many years and the experience of many thousands and tens of thousands of every age and condition of life has established the fact that no one will regain a dyspeptic who will take the purely vegetable medicine.

STATE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
PURELY VEGETABLE.

TESTIMONIALS.
AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.—I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for all diseases of the liver, heartburn and dyspepsia, Simmons Liver Regulator.—Lewis G. Winder, 1623 Master St., Assistant Postmaster, Philadelphia.

[EDITORIAL.] PRINCETON, N. J.
We wish our readers to know that we have found much benefit from using Simmons Liver Regulator. Our trouble originated and rendered chronic many years in India, leaves little hope of a perfect cure from anything. But the Regulator has afforded more relief than all else we have tried. We say this without the wish or knowledge of J. H. Zeilin & Co., who prepare it in Philadelphia.
REV. R. G. ILDER,
Ed. "Missionary Review."

WILLIAM PENN P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.
MESSRS. J. H. ZEILIN & CO.—Having suffered from debility, headache, dizziness and loss of appetite, and being persuaded they resulted from an inactive liver, Simmons Liver regulator was recommended by a friend. I was greatly benefited in a short time, and consider it an almost indispensable household remedy.
J. M. DETTERER.

PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PRICE, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	a.m		a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	Scranton	6 30	2 05
8 54	12 26	Bellevue	6 35	2 09
8 48	12 22	Taylorville	6 39	2 13
8 40	12 15	Lackawanna	6 47	2 22
8 33	12 08	Pittston	6 54	2 29
8 27	12 03	West Pittston	6 59	2 34
8 22	11 58	Wyoming	7 04	2 39
8 17	11 54	Mallby	7 08	2 44
8 12	11 50	Bennett	7 13	2 47
8 08	11 47	Kingston	7 16	2 50
8 08	11 47	Kingston	7 16	2 50
8 03	11 42	Plymouth Junc	7 21	2 55
7 59	11 38	Plymouth	7 25	3 00
7 54	11 34	Avondale	7 29	3 05
7 50	11 30	Nanticoke	7 33	3 10
7 43	11 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 40	3 17
7 39	11 19	Shickshinny	7 44	3 21
7 18	11 00	Hick's Ferry	8 03	3 39
7 11	10 53	Beach Haven	8 10	3 46
7 05	10 47	Berwick	8 16	3 52
6 58	10 41	Briar Creek	8 22	3 58
6 54	10 38	Willow Grove	8 25	4 01
6 50	10 34	Lime Ridge	8 29	4 05
6 42	10 27	Espy	8 35	4 12
6 36	10 21	Bloomsburg	8 41	4 18
6 30	10 16	Rupert	8 46	4 23
6 25	10 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 51	4 28
6 08	9 56	Danville	9 08	4 46
6 00	9 49	Chulasky	9 15	4 53
5 55	9 45	Cameron	9 19	4 57
5 40	9 32	Northumberland	9 32	5 12
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 18?

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.40 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.05 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.
(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.10 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.50 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m.; arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.35 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.15 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.48 p. m., Sunbury, 7.45 p. m.

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The Oldest Piano.

A MUSICAL RELIC TO BE SEEN IN THE ANCIENT TOWN OF LYNN.

The "inventor" of the first American piano, which was brought out in Salem according to more than one chronicler, would not have cared to have the fact generally known that he spent hour after hour at different times studying the Rogers piano, and that he copied all of its essential points. This venerable instrument is a surprising revelation to those who ponder on the 'strides' made in the manufacture of pianofortes in this country. This musical relic of "ye olden time" is a pretty convincing bit of testimony to the fact that there have been no astonishing improvements in pianos for a hundred years. The essentials of the modern splendid pianos are all in that old instrument, and its notes are still surprisingly excellent, while the "action" is almost a marvel of mechanical achivement, when the remoteness of the production is taken into account. The case is a costly one, fillets of rare inlaid work profusely diversifying the beautiful rose wood and mahogany, while the keys, though varying slightly from the present pattern, are about as good as those now standard. In size this instrument is in no wise to be compared with the modern piano. It is so diminutive that its real excellence is obscured. It is 66 inches long, 23 1-2 inches wide and 33 inches high. Its legs, six in number, are as slim and of the shape as those of a stand or small table. The legs are square, tapering to the bottom slightly beaded. Four of the legs are on the front of the piano. At each end, underneath the piano proper, are small music closets with door opening to the front, while still nearer the player and underneath are shelves with gracefully rounded corners. Just above the legs handsome rosettes are set upon the body of the instrument. There are two pedals, one being used to prolong the notes and the other serving a double purpose. One of its uses is to increase the volume of sound somewhat by lifting a section of the top of the piano or lid near the front. The other use of this pedal is to produce an imitation of the firing of cannon, in this case a clam bang operation, as the player suddenly lifts the section of the top referred to and as suddenly lets it fall. —*Boston Herald.*

He Didn't Bite.

SHARPERS DISCOVER A FARMER WHO WAS UP TO THEIR BRIGHTEST GAME.

There is a sharper's game which has been played for the last hundred years, and as the turning point is avarice the game works forty-nine times where it fails once. Two sharpers set out a few weeks ago to play it on a Wayne county farmer. One of them came along one day and wanted to buy the farm. As the farmer wanted to sell, it was quite easy to strike a bargain. The price was to be $4,000 in cash, and the man handed over $250 to bind the bargain. Within two days a second stranger came along and wanted the farm. He wanted it so bad that he couldn't stand still. He found indications of coal, natural gas and coal oil, and he was willing to give $6,500 for the place. The idea was, of course, that the farmer would be awful sick of his first sale and seek to buy the man off. It would pay him to offer the man $1,500 to release him.

The second stranger was only out of sight when the first one turned up again. His mouth watered over the prospect, but not for long. The farmer explained that he had been offered $2,500 more, and added:

"But I don't care for money. The $4,000 is enough for me and it's all the old farm is worth. When you are ready to pay the balance we'll make out the papers."

The purchaser offered to release him for $1,000—$700—$500—$300, but the farmer didn't wan't to be released. He hung to the bargain money and he's got it yet, while the pair of sharpers rave and gnash their teeth every time they think of the thickness of his skull.

Preservative Action of Common Salt.

Ever since the days of Lot's wife the antiseptic and preservative action of chloride of sodium, or common salt, has been generally known. Plates of salt have been placed on coffins and dead bodies from time immemorial, probably from some ill-understood idea of its sanitary virtues. The addition of a little vinegar to a dish of salt causes the disengagement of chloride, which is a potent antiseptic and disinfectant. During the prevalence of epidemic diseases, of where the drinking water is liable to contamination with organic matters from any cause, it may be well to increase the amount of salt taken with the daily food, as the gastric juices would disengage a certain amount of free chloride in the stomach.—Chicago News.

What a Professional Tattoer Says.

"I have two men who come here every day whom I am tattooing all over the body, from the neck to the ankles. One of them will go to Australia after it is done, and the other goes in a dime museum here at $25 a week as the escaped shipwrecked mariner. They come here for three bouts every day for four months, and pay me $160 each when done. Yesterday I had two ladies up here to be tattooed. On one I worked a star and a name upon her pretty arm," sighed the brawny artist. "No, I don't have many lady patrons, but some of the sea captains's wives have it done, for you know it is a cure for rheumatism and a sure preventive.—San Francisco Exchange.

Visual Perception of Colors.

Sensations of vision require a definite time of exposure of the retina, which time Mr. J. M. Cattell of the university of Leipsic, finds to be considerably dependent on the nature of the object and the intensity of the light. It varies with the several colors. Orange gives the quickest impression on the eye, and yellow closely follows it; then comes blue, red and green; while the retina is least sensitive to violet light, the time for which is from two or three times as long as the orange. By lamplight the eye works more slowly than by daylight, and the order of perceiving colors is changed to orange, red, yellow, violet and blue.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A New Kind of Burglar Alarm.

A new burglar alarm consists in a small weight which falls off a window when raised and explodes a thirty-two blank cartridge.

Russia's Petroleum Balance-Sheet.

The magnitude of the items in the balance-sheet of the St. Petersburg Naphtha Producing company (Brothers Nobel) is impressive. The assets, taking the ruble at 2 shillings, amount to 2,531,000 pounds sterling and the profit last year was 200,000 pounds sterling. The company possesses factories valued at 438,000 poun